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ABSTRACT

The 24,000 square foot Alaska State Museum is experiencing a space crisis which hinders its ability to effectively meet present demands. The museum's collection has more than tripled from 5,600 objects 17 years ago to 23,000 objects today. Available storage and exhibition space is filled and only 10% of the collection is on exhibit. The reason for the space crisis is the growing number of collections, a growing population, and a demand for programs statewide. Therefore, a 34,000 square foot addition is needed to increase square footage to 58,000 square feet. The space is needed for the following activities: (1) to research and provide conservation treatments to objects; (2) to develop comprehensive educational programming; (3) to prepare more traveling exhibits for local Alaska museums; (4) to show more of the permanent collection to the public; (5) to provide more gallery space to exhibit the work of Alaskan artists; (6) to provide workshop space to hold training meetings; (7) to provide a location for high security artifacts while they are being prepared for exhibition or loan; and (8) to provide a space for public programs. The booklet contains information on collections, education, and field services. Each area contains the goals, demands, activities and space limitation of the division, and how the new space would be utilized. A conceptual plan of the museum addition is included. (APG)

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ED278576

Alaska State Museum

A Space Crisis

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January 1985

SO017430

Alaska State Museum
Alaska Department of Education
Harold Raynolds, Commissioner

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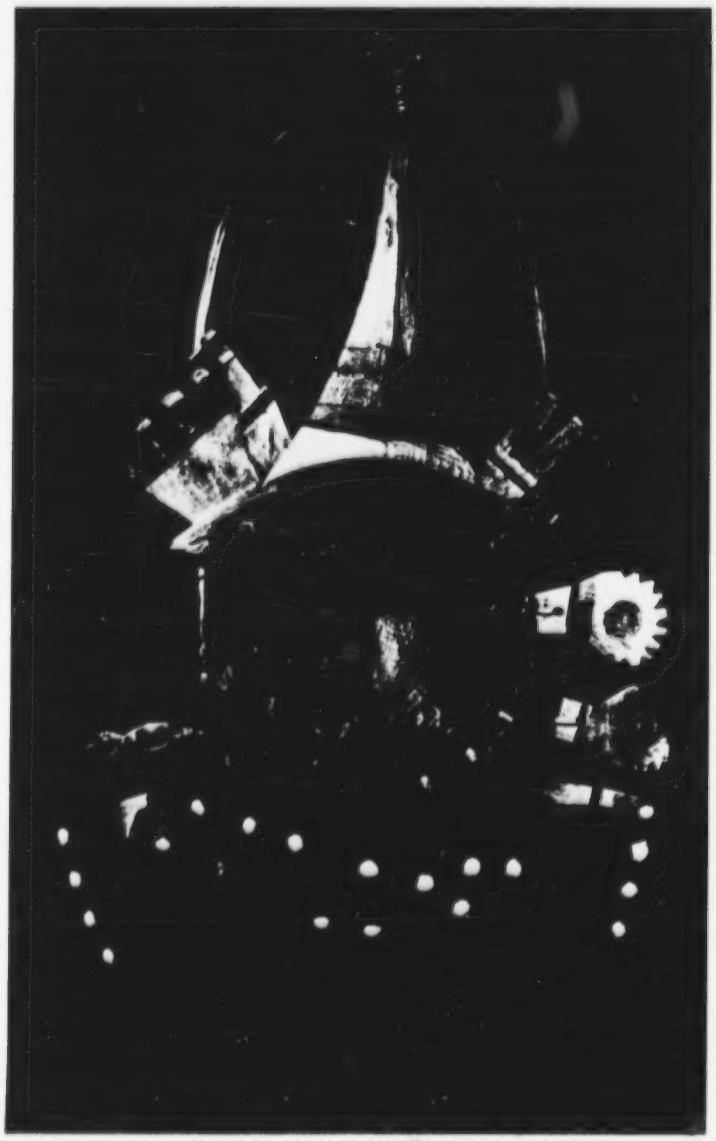

A large mask depicting a seal. Probably Hooper Bay style, Yup'ik collected in 19th century. (II-A-1454)

Letter from the Committee Chairman

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Dear Alaskans,

During the past half year a group of Alaska citizens discovered a space crisis at the Alaska State Museum.

The group also learned that the crisis is not new. The museum staff has been aware of the problem and has been working on it since 1980.

To ensure broad views on the museum's space needs the Department of Education and Alaska State Museum convened a 13-member statewide Citizen's Review Committee in the summer of 1984. A series of meetings was held where committee members, museum staff and an architect explored space and program needs.

This report outlines the committee's findings. Herein we introduce the proposition of an increased need for space to meet growing statewide demands, to briefly describe the mission, goals and tasks of the Alaska State Museum, and to propose general plans, with architectural drawings, of a building addition to the present Alaska State Museum.

The committee also proposes to extend the life of the Citizen's Review Committee and to expand its mission to help plan an education effort to make other Alaskans aware of the space crisis.

On behalf of the Committee's 13 members, I want to thank the State of Alaska, State Board of Education, Department of Education and the Alaska State Museum for continuing to recognize the value of citizen participation in the decision making process. Through this process, we 13 Alaskans have come to realize a very critical space crisis that, left unresolved, could have a lasting and negative effect for all citizens of our state.

However our committee views this crisis with the optimism of opportunity. We believe it our responsibility and duty to explain as best we can the space crisis as we see it. We have tremendous hope that other Alaskans will recognize the problem, address it, and finally resolve it.

Sincerely,

Len Laurence
Chairman
Citizen's Review Committee

Letter from the Museum Director

Dear Alaskans,

The present 24,000 square foot Alaska State Museum, built in 1967, is 17 years old. The museum's collection has tripled, from 5,600 objects then to 23,000 objects today. Several years ago available storage and exhibition space was completely filled. Storage now overflows into temporary storage facilities placed in the State Museum parking lot. And only about 10 percent of the museum's collection is on exhibit to the public.

The cause of the space crisis is varied. It is caused by a combination of a growing number of collections, a growing population and a growing demand for programs statewide.

It became apparent during the deliberations of the Citizen's Review Committee that this growth has demanded a 34,000 square foot addition to the present Alaska State Museum building. This would increase the total size of the facility from 24,000 square feet to 58,000 square feet.

This space is needed for the following activities:

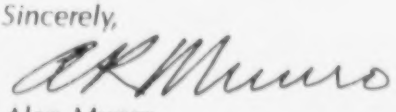
- *to research and provide conservation treatment to objects;*
- *to develop comprehensive educational programming, including interpretive learning kits on Alaskan studies for urban and rural schools statewide;*
- *to prepare more traveling exhibits for local Alaska museums and other facilities statewide;*
- *to show more of the permanent collection to the public;*
- *to provide more gallery space to exhibit the work of a growing number of Alaskan artists;*
- *to provide workshop space to hold regular statewide professional museum training for local museum personnel*
- *to provide a location for artifacts requiring high security while they undergo a staging phase of information research and preparation for exhibition or loan.*
- *to provide a space for public programs.*

The space crisis makes it difficult for the Alaska State Museum to meet its present demands. The museum will not be able to meet the growing demands of the future until the space question is adequately addressed.

The staff of the Alaska State Museum is encouraged by the findings and support of the Citizen's Advisory Committee. We hope the information provided in this publication will provide the awareness that will begin the process of discussion, support and action.

The new building addition will enable the State Museum to carry out its mission throughout the remainder of this decade and into 1990s.

Sincerely,



Alan Munro
Director
Alaska State Museum

Letter from the Museum Staff

Dear Alaskans,

A healthy society requires regular access to significant elements of its heritage. The professional preservation and interpretation of objects creates a learning environment for people to acquire a respect and appreciation for the cultural differences and similarities that exist in every community.

Acquiring, preserving, interpreting and sharing knowledge about human and natural objects is the lifework of every museum in Alaska. This important heritage network looks to the Alaska State Museum for leadership and professional assistance.

It is precisely this statewide awareness and demand for heritage services that has inundated the Museum's present services and workspaces.

Accurately focused, statewide heritage services are economically, emotionally and intellectually as important as the highways, waterways and airways that provide Alaskans and a multitude of annual visitors access to Alaska's human and natural treasures.

The importance of the museum's role in society has never been as clearly delineated as it is now. Today's rapid advancements in technology and the omnipresent threat to world peace vividly point to the human need for a well balanced sense of our past, present and future.

Given the opportunity, people will use museums to reflect upon the wonders of the human and natural world. It is heartening to know that museums throughout the world are being established and used as never before. Daily attendance records grow. The public's increased demand for access to rare or singularly beautiful objects testifies to the public's need for reassurance that someone is in charge of our precious legacy. The public also needs to know that someone has made the effort to explain how traditions affect the way in which people interact, and to explain the phenomenon of the natural world and how critically it effects everyday existence.

Alaska is literally the last frontier and we have an excellent chance of creating a model society for others to see and emulate. It can be a society in which state-of-the-art technology and traditional values are equated as essential design elements for present and future generations of Alaskans to build upon.

It is with this spirit that the Alaska State Museum goes about its daily work.

The Staff
Alaska State Museum

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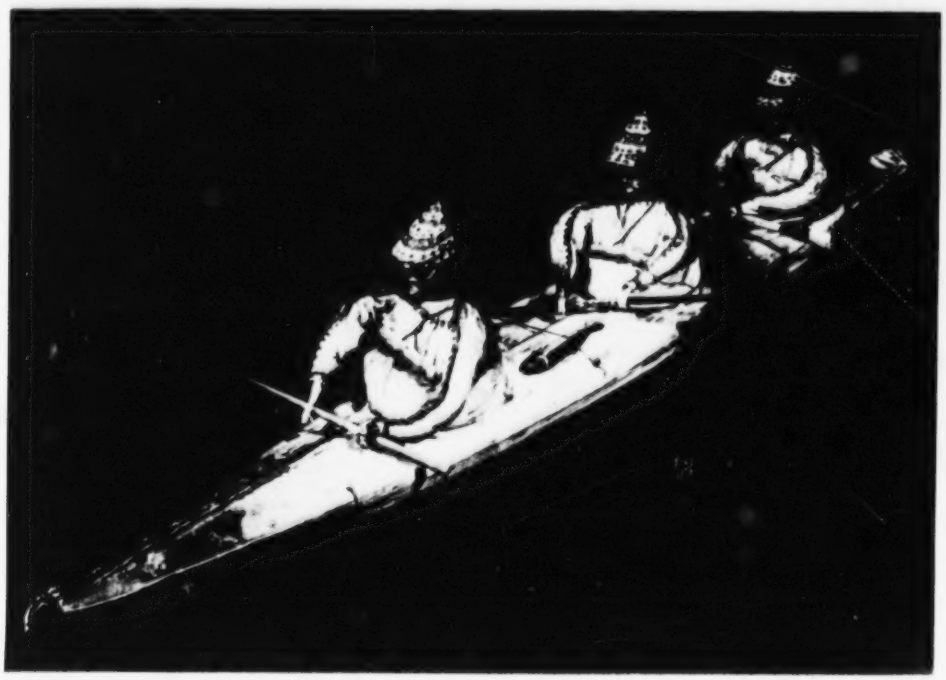
Statute Responsibilities of the Alaska State Museum

The Alaska State Legislature has given the Alaska State Museum a clear mandate in regards to its duties. The law establishes the State Museum and states that it shall be located in Juneau, but that branches may be established elsewhere in the state. Recently the State of Alaska purchased the Sheldon Jackson Museum in Sitka, which now can be considered a branch of the Alaska State Museum system.

State law also gives the State Museum responsibilites regarding the assistance of other museums, collections and more. Here are those responsibilities as defined by law (Alaska Statute Chapter 57):

- to acquire artifacts, natural history specimens, art objects, and other items that pertain to the human and natural history of Alaska by purchase and by gift;
- to identify, catalog, preserve and display the museum's acquisitions;
- to acquire and catalog Alaskan photographs and maintain a card catalog of this collection;
- to accept endowments, grants and gifts;
- to collect and maintain books, periodicals, pamphlets and other materials pertinent to museum administration, techniques and collections;
- to assist and advise in the development of local museums;
- to collect and keep current information concerning museum activities throughout the state;
- to coordinate the museum activities of the state with those of other agencies;
- to keep the museum open at reasonable hours for the convenience of visitors;
- to provide museum services and administer state and other grants-in-aid to museums in the state to supplement and improve their services.



A three-hatch Bidarka model including three hunters dressed in gut kamleikas. This model was collected by A.P. Swinford on his trip to the Arctic in 1888. (II-F-166)

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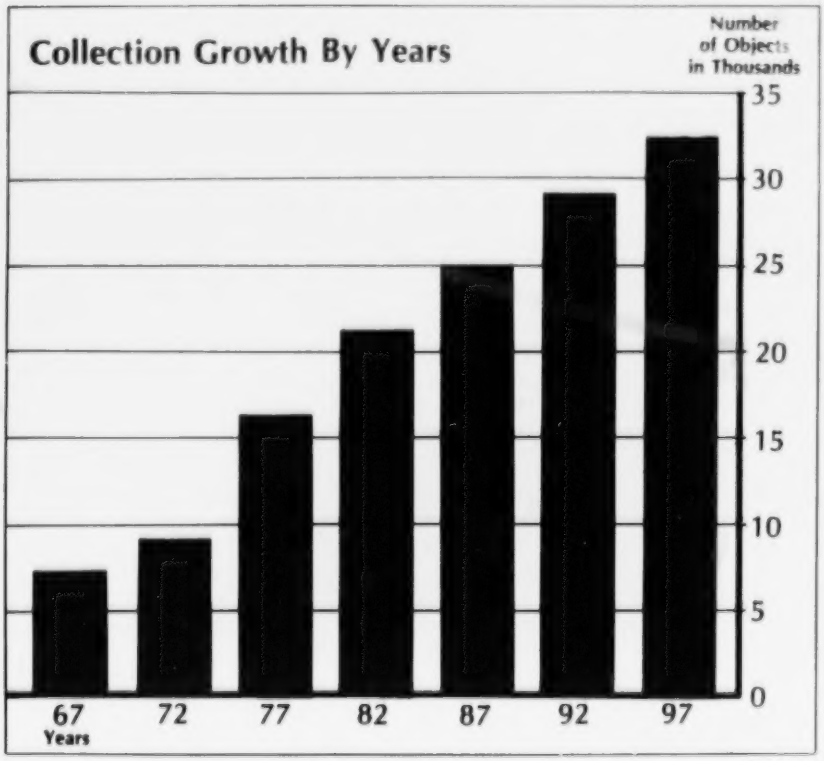
Collections

Goals
The Collections program is responsible for the acquisition, care and custody of a permanent collection of more than 23,000 objects valued at more than $10 million at the Alaska State Museum. The program also has taken a leadership role in providing training and assistance in collections management among Alaska's museum community. The program disseminates State Museum collections.

Demand
Students, scholars and other members of the public continually seek assistance for information, research and interpretation of artifacts. And museums across the state seek training in museum collection management.



Activities
The acquisitions section has become a major component of the Collections program, as the collection grows by at least 500 objects each year. Major effort goes into acquiring, cataloging and inventorying new objects, and for providing accountability. Collections staff also publishes documents about collection objects. The staff provides training and assistance in collections management statewide and conducts an artifact loan program that serves other museums and educational institutions. In addition, the Collections program manages object storage areas.

Space limitations
The space crisis has become a significant factor in making acquisition decisions. Lack of storage area and exhibit space places limitations on accepting larger objects to the collection. Native groups have placed a large demand for space to store large, invaluable heritage objects, such as totems and house screens. In accepting these objects the museum provides space, protection and public information for extended periods of time while the owners find permanent display space in their own communities. Object registration and preparation work for loans and exhibits are completed in overcrowded storage areas. In addition, the current building lacks a shipping and receiving area, and a buffer zone for

objects arriving from other climates and from suspected insect infested areas. The museum lacks a designated location for volunteers, visiting museum personnel, interns and scholars to work and conduct research, and for collections program staff to conduct workshops and training.

How new space would be used

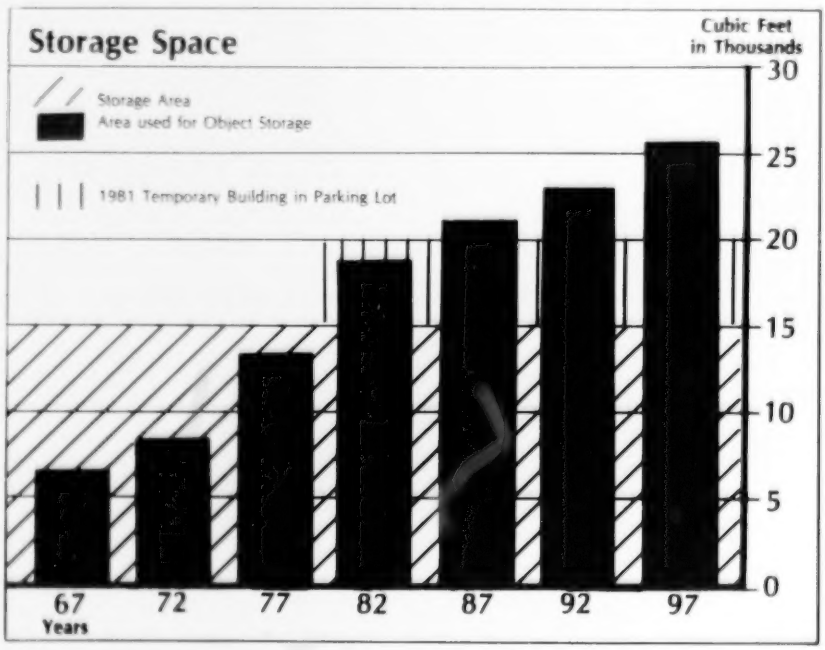
The proposed museum addition would solve many of the problems now faced by the Collections program staff. Storage space would be enlarged, allowing greater flexibility in making decisions for acquisitions and long term loans. Work areas could be designated for object registration, and loans and exhibit preparation. Proper shipping and receiving areas and a buffer zone would be created. And adequate working and training areas would be set aside for volunteers, visiting museum personnel, interns, scholars and workshop participants. Added space would allow new creativity in program planning. A proposed Research Associates Publications Group would cooperate with university faculty members and other experts to produce an ongoing series of theses and monographs based upon collection objects. The group also would make available valued printed information about Alaskana to other states and foreign countries. A proposed Study-Storage program would place hundreds of heretofore inaccessible objects within viewing and studying distance of visitors.

Outstanding Acquisitions

Full-size Umiak
Three Ivory Ship Models
Two Ivory Kashim Models (Eskimo)
Stevens Collection, 41 Russian Pieces
Lighthouse Lens
Herbarium of approximately 5,000 specimens (Flora)
Milotte Collection, 242 pieces from Hooper Bay (Eskimo)
Bastian Collection, 162 pieces from Barrow (Eskimo)
Fuller Collection, approximately 1,300 pieces, mostly ivory (Eskimo)
Kepner Collection, 91 pieces from Nome (Eskimo)
Eleven Large Mammal Mounts (Includes rare Glacier Bear)
Frog Crest Hat (Tlingit)

Fine Art

2 Bolotowsky (oil paintings)
18 Choris Prints (hand colored lithos)
10 Frances Montgomery Davis (oil paintings)
2 William Keith (paintings)
2 Rockwell Kent (oil paintings)
4 Sydney Laurence (oil paintings)
31 Kivetaruk Moses (watercolor paintings)
11 Henry Varnum Poor (watercolor paintings)
16 Theodore Richardson (watercolor paintings)
8 Gil Smith (acrylic paintings)
5 J.E. Stuart
8 Eustace Ziegler (oil paintings)



Permanent Exhibits

Goals

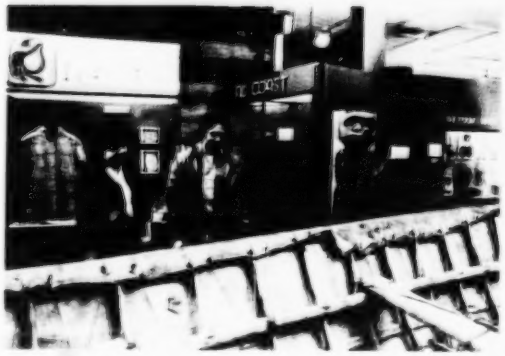
The Permanent Exhibit program uses the Alaska State Museum collection to exhibit the human and natural history of the state. These exhibits establish the State Museum as an educational showcase and a major center for cultural interpretation.

Demand

About 125,000 museum visitors annually view the permanent exhibits. Visitors have increased requests for the State Museum to display and interpret additional objects and subject areas essential to a balanced interpretation of Alaska's heritage.

Activities

The Permanent Exhibits program has given attention to displaying as much of the collection as possible in the existing gallery space. Some 110 topics currently are on display. Major emphasis is on Alaska Native culture. Sixty percent of the museum's collection is composed of cultural objects, including large objects such as totems and sea-going Eskimo umiak. Russian America is depicted during the early exploration and settlement of Alaska, and with objects of the purchase and transfer of Alaska to the United States. Alaska natural history is depicted with such exhibits as a Sitka deer, caribou, wolf, sea otter and nesting eagles in natural biological settings. Areas under construction include a museum introduction and public orientation area, a nineteenth century curio shop and other exhibits of early watercraft and contemporary ivory and baleen works.



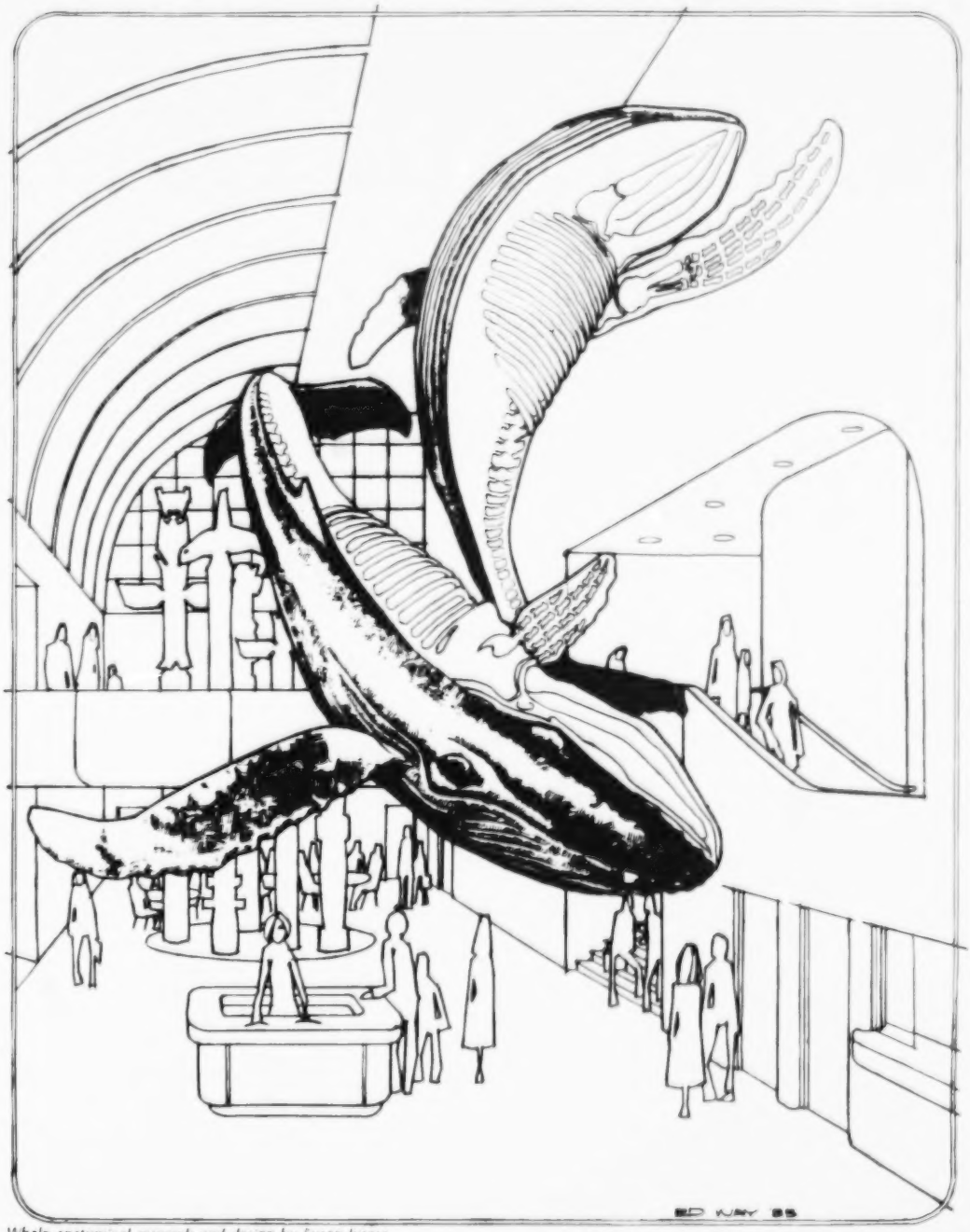
Space Limitations

The State Museum's permanent exhibit space has allowed only a brief glimpse of Alaska's early history. Space does not allow a strong focus on Alaska mining, statehood, early and present industries and Alaska's involvement during World War II. About 10 percent of the collection is exhibited in the permanent exhibit galleries. The permanent exhibit areas at the Alaska State Museum are full. Attempts to satisfy interpretive goals have reached the point where space has become the only limiting factor.

How new space will be used

Current exhibit space will be significantly increased by the proposed building addition. The proposed space calls for totem and maritime exhibits, including two complete humpback whale skeletons. In addition, the new space will allow about 22 percent of the museum's collection to be placed on exhibit at any given time. The added space will allow for flexibility in rotating permanent exhibits so that over time more objects and topics of Alaska's history can be shown to the public. The new space also will enable the museum to increase exhibits of Alaska Native groups and

exhibit larger objects, such as sleds, kayaks and totems and mining equipment. New thematic designs will allow the museum to tell the complete story of Alaska from its prehistoric and geophysical beginnings, through statehood and into present day Alaska.



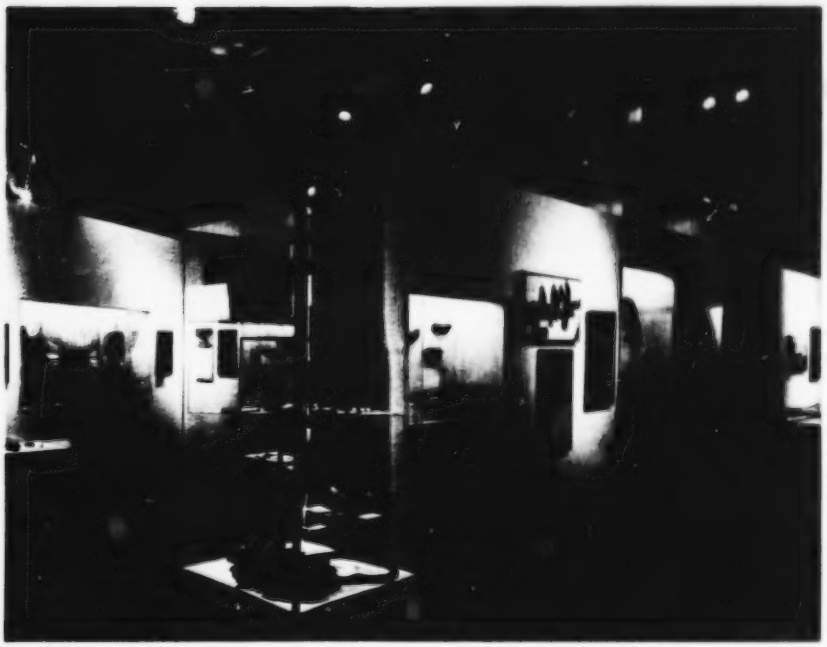
Whale anatomical research and design by Susan Iurasz.

A new maritime gallery would feature the Museum's two rare world-class humpback whale skeletons.

Visual Arts

Goals

The Visual Arts program coordinates temporary exhibits for display at the Alaska State Museum and traveling exhibits for display at museums, libraries, schools and other facilities statewide to provide Alaskans the opportunity to view exhibitions of art, history, ethnography and science. The program also acquires and displays the State Museum's art collection.



The Smithsonian's traveling exhibit, "INUA: Spirit World of the Bering Sea Eskimo," attracted 17,000 people to the Museum during its six week showing.

Demand

About 125,000 visitors to the Alaska State Museum view temporary exhibits. Traveling exhibits must be coordinated with the variety of institutions around Alaska and elsewhere that seek the exhibits. Traveling exhibits often are smaller versions of temporary exhibits, and, as such, partially fulfill a demand by the non-traveling public to view exhibits at the Alaska State Museum. The Visual Arts program receives frequent requests from Alaskan artists to exhibit work, and for traveling visual art exhibits.

Activities

A recent year's Visual Arts program activities have focused on exhibiting about 15 temporary exhibits in the 1,500 square-foot Governor's Gallery and the 550 square-foot North Gallery. These temporary exhibits include a major summer exhibit on an Alaskan theme; a summer long exhibit of artwork from the State Museum collection; a statewide juried photography show; an Alaska juried art exhibit; three national traveling art exhibitions; four exhibits by Alaskan artists; a theme show from the State Museum's collection; a traveling show originating from elsewhere in Alaska; and several other special exhibits. Traveling exhibits, compact shows sent to communities for display in museums, libraries, schools, and other institutions, recently included the Alaska Positive photography show, The Nelson Collection of Eskimo artifacts from the Smithsonian, Kivalina Graphics, Eskimo Dolls, Edward Curtis prints and others.

Space limitations:

The State Museum's small galleries limit the selection of exhibits available from other sources. Limited wall, or gallery, space likewise limits the number of shows featuring individual artists. Due to the demands on the gallery space for temporary

exhibitions, there is a lack of year-round display of fine art from the museum's permanent collection. A 225 square foot exhibit preparation area serves several competing purposes that pose on-going problems for storage and handling of artworks and artifacts. Crates are stored in overcrowded storage areas and in a rented cargo container in the State Museum parking lot.

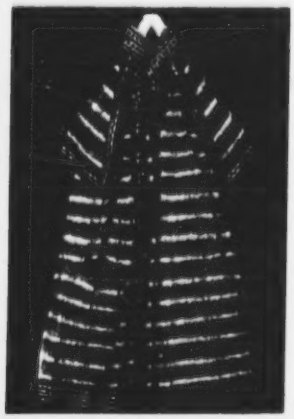
How new space would be used

Now more than ever the Alaska State Museum needs gallery space. Increasing purchase prices for artwork limits the ability of the State Museum to purchase enough artwork to represent many types of Alaskan art. With that in mind, the State Museum must focus more on donated art works. Increased gallery space, with a guarantee that donated work would be displayed, would encourage donations. The proposed addition to the State Museum would increase gallery space by 3,500 square feet. This would include a 2,500 square-foot gallery for primary exhibitions and a 1,000 square-foot gallery for smaller exhibitions, including solo artist shows. Moveable walls in the larger gallery will offer more flexibility for temporary exhibits. Additional space in the proposed addition would dedicate wall space to artwork on a year-round basis, rotating pieces to eventually show most of the collection.

"Sorting Nets" by Eustace Ziegler. Oil painting of fisherman hauling in nets. (V-A-285)

Conservation

Aleut Kamleika (sea mammal gut cape) loaned to the Museum from Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass. A large tear (see detail) was repaired by the Museum's conservator so this rare cape could be exhibited in Alaska.



Goals

The Conservation program provides for the long term preservation of Alaska's material culture for items housed in the Alaska State Museum and in other Alaska museums. The program has assumed a leadership role in promoting professional museum conservation activities and techniques statewide. The program also offers training to fellow Alaskans in the areas of conservation and preventive care of museum collections, and helps other museums in Alaska in treating artifacts for conservation. The program also encourages the publishing and dissemination of documents that analyze the condition and composition of the museum collections throughout Alaska.

Demand

Archeologists from state, federal and university projects have regularly requested conservation assistance from the Alaska State Museum, which has the only staffed conservation laboratory in the state. Also the State Museum Conservation Laboratory replies to requests from local museum professionals and other Alaskans seeking conservation services.

Activities

Recent Conservation program activities have focused on developing conservation policies for the State Museum that address the environmental conditions and proper handling of artifacts housed in the Alaska State Museum and while on loan. In addition, conservation program personnel have provided conservation training and instruction statewide, and have planned a more organized, safe and accessible storage area for artifacts. Recent activities also have given attention to developing guidelines on preventive care of collections for all of Alaska's museums. The program has provided technical conservation treatment services whenever possible, and has developed articles for publication in catalogs, newsletters and conservation-related magazines.

Space Limitations

A major problem facing the conservation program is that only small and limited numbers of artifacts can be properly treated in the conservation laboratory. Space is so limited, for example, that not even a normal sized Chilkat robe or button blanket can be fully laid out. And equipment currently owned by the State and necessary for the safe treatment of artifacts does not fit into the conservation laboratory.

How new space would be used

The proposed addition to the Alaska State Museum would provide a location to train and supervise the conservation activities of volunteers, interns and visitors from other museums. Archeological materials excavated from wet or frozen sites could be treated in a larger and better equipped State Museum Conservation Laboratory. And artifactual and archival materials could receive emergency treatment caused by infestations, fire, flooding and other disasters. Additional space and better equipment would allow conservation staff to conserve and treat more and larger artifacts.

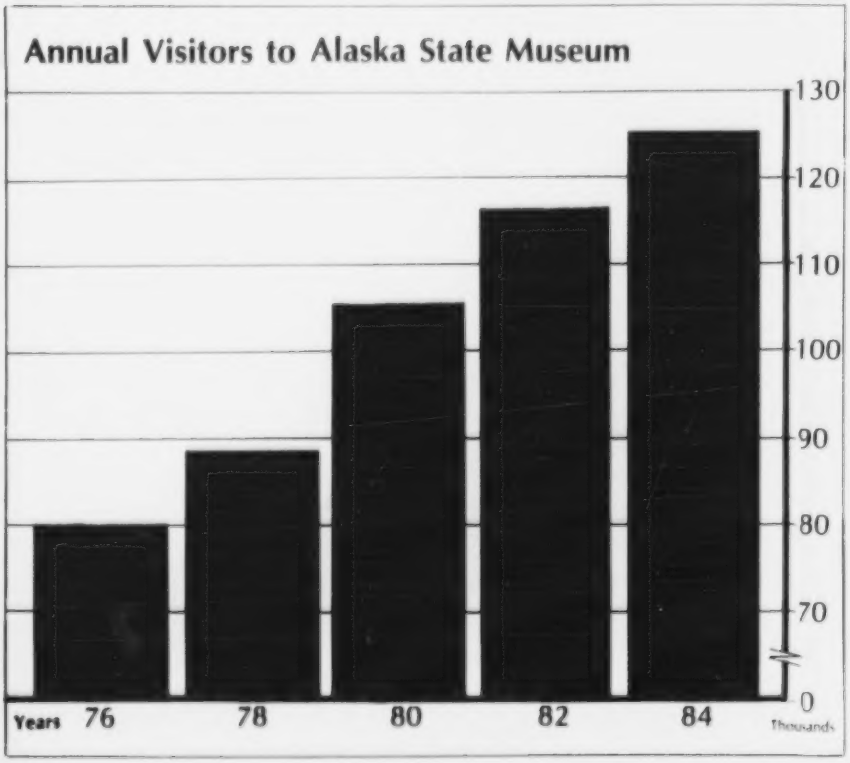
A new Alaska Native gallery would allow visitors to view large artifacts such as canoes and sleds. Specially designed study-storage units (lower left) plus expanded galleries increase the number of objects and exhibits museum visitors can see.

Education

Goals
The Museum Education program develops methods to educate the public about the Alaska State Museum collection through in-house museum programs and outreach services. In addition, the program has assumed a leadership role in promoting effective museum education programs in local museums, and in providing training and consultation in museum education.

Demand
Approximately 125,000 Alaska citizens and tourists visit the Alaska State Museum in Juneau annually. About 40 school districts request cultural learning kits developed by the Education program staff. About five student groups visit the museum each week. The Museum Education program receives requests from citizens to interpret historical objects and exhibits, and to provide training in the field of museum education.

Activities
The Alaska State Museum Learning Kit program is a major effort of the Museum Education staff, which develops and disseminates cultural learning kits based on historical collections at the museum. Sixty kits are distributed to more than 40 school districts and are used by 40,000 students annually. In addition, teachers are trained each year in workshops statewide to create their own kits using local history and culture. Educators and other citizens request personally or in writing information and materials from the program. Alaska State Museum docents, a dedicated group of volunteers, provide guided tours of the museum particularly during summer months, when most of the 125,000 vistors tour the museum. The Education program staff conducts volunteer recruitment and training year round. A series of training lectures is presented each spring on the history and culture of Alaska. Program staff work with many visiting Alaskan students to provide a hands-on approach to learning about 200 artifacts specially designated for student learning. One thousand students visit the State Museum during Sea Month for presentations about sea life. The Education program provides interpretive information about in-house exhibits, and schedules performances, lectures, films and receptions.

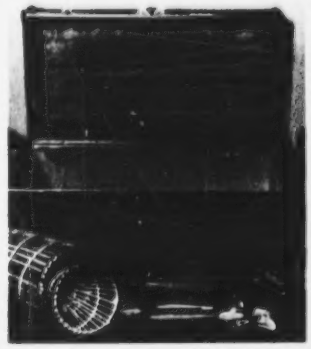


Space Limitations

A designated classroom does not exist in the State Museum. All programs are conducted on the museum exhibit floor, limiting the scope of activities. Many public programs, such as lectures, slide shows, traveling national museum education programs, and special meetings and programs sponsored by local and statewide organizations, can not be offered because of competition for space with exhibits. The children's area holds only about a dozen students, too small for the typical school class. The Museum Learning Kit program has the storage and production space to produce and distribute only about 50 percent of requests to 45 school districts and other clients. The Museum Learning Kit program lacks the capacity to serve requests from Anchorage, Fairbanks and Juneau school districts.

How new space would be used

The proposed State Museum addition would provide a classroom for the development of public programs without posing scheduling conflicts with exhibits, and teaching space to hold presentations for small groups of students, teachers and adults. A proposed resource center would provide easy access to materials for distribution to teachers and researchers. Office space would be provided for a volunteer who would coordinate the activities of other volunteers. An auditorium/lecture hall would allow numerous education programs to be scheduled. The building addition would provide space to store, duplicate and repair a sufficient number of Learning Kits to serve all 52 Alaska school districts.



Self contained educational learning kits offer hands on experiences for over 40,000 Alaska school children each year. The kits contain artifacts, tapes, teacher manuals, films and games on a wide variety of Alaska topics. Top to bottom: Salmon, Eskimo Archeology and Russia America.

Field Services

Goals

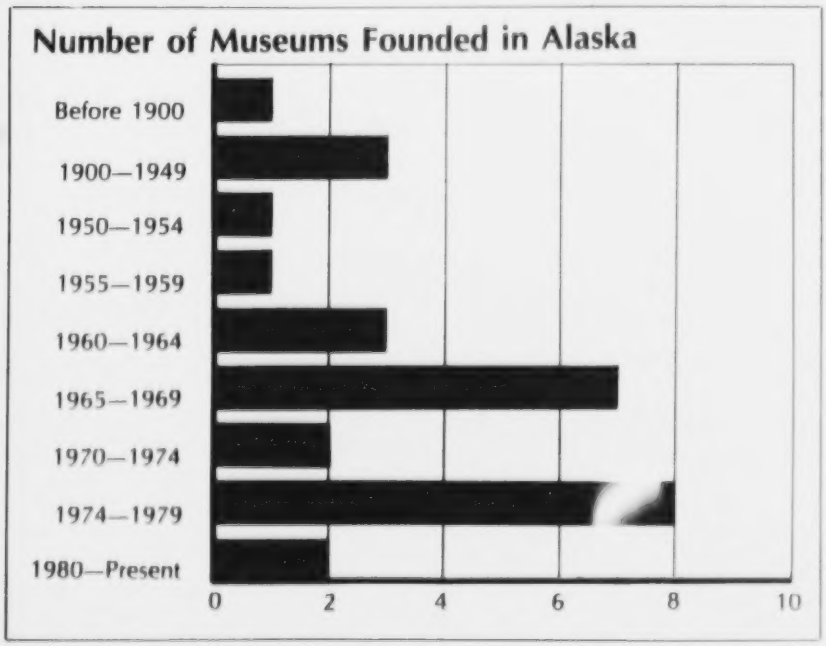
The Field Services program assists museums statewide to achieve the professional standards recognized by a national museum accrediting agency. Program staff trains museum workers and local museum policy makers in methods aimed at improving local museums and to better preserve Alaska's heritage. The program also provides fiscal resources through grants to support local museum programs.

Demand

More than half of Alaska's 40-plus museums sprang into existence between 1965 and 1979, creating a new demand for State Museum training and fiscal support. About 75 percent of the museums receive state resources. Museums requested more than twice as many resources as could be delivered. One million people visited Alaska museums statewide last year, and numbers are growing. This trend indicates an increasing demand from museums for assistance from the Alaska State Museum. More than 60 percent of Alaska's museums are operated by one full- or part-time staff member, creating a need for training leadership. A recent survey of museum professionals identified training as the primary need for local museum staff.

Activities

The Field Services program has focused much attention to providing assistance to new and emerging programs to assure the proper management of valuable cultural resources. The program has coordinated technical, training, development, leadership and financial assistance to help all museums in Alaska improve or expand public services. Training and assistance often is in response to pressure on local museums to provide more or better services to local citizens. Local museums in turn seek ideas and solutions from the State Museum. Four of Alaska's museums have been accredited by the American Association of Museums. The Field Services program provides technical information through publications and correspondence with local museums. Training sessions, like the Museum Institute held annually in Juneau, provide in-depth workshops on museum management, methods and techniques to improve operations in museums.



Space Limitations

The space crisis has created the same needs for training space as other programs of the Alaska State Museum. Designated training areas at the Alaska State Museum is the most critical need of the Field Services program.

How new space would be used

A designated workshop area would allow more effective and more frequent training sessions to be conducted under more favorable conditions. The result would be better training for more Alaskans. A proposed graphics area would improve the efficiency and increase the quantity of the State Museum's technical materials. Proposed library space would make searches for museum-related information more efficient and accessible to the public. Designated working sites for Field Services volunteers or interns would allow the museum to better respond to requests for the type of information that would enable more local museums to gain national accreditation.

An Eskimo woodcarving possibly from Diomede Islands, 19th century. (II-A-6837)

A Conceptual Plan for the Museum Addition

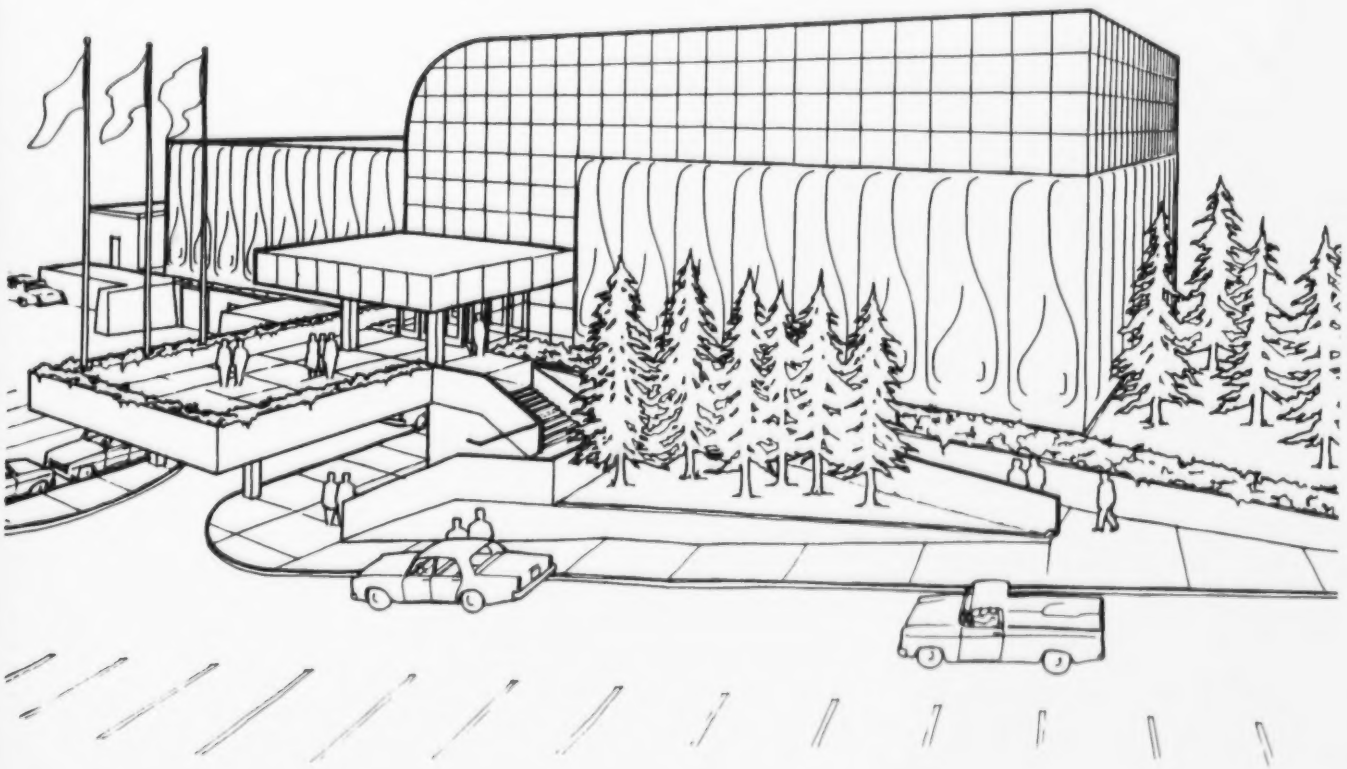
The Citizen's Review Committee, the Alaska State Museum staff and an architect worked together to identify the space needed to address public demand for current and future statewide museum services.

The concepts were translated by the architect into the conceptual drawings presented in this publication. The actual construction plans and blueprints will come later.

The State Department of Transportation and Public Facilities estimated the cost of the 34,000 square foot addition at $15,582,000 in fiscal year 1985 dollars. Added to the museum's current 24,000 square feet, the addition will give the museum a total of 58,000 square feet of space.

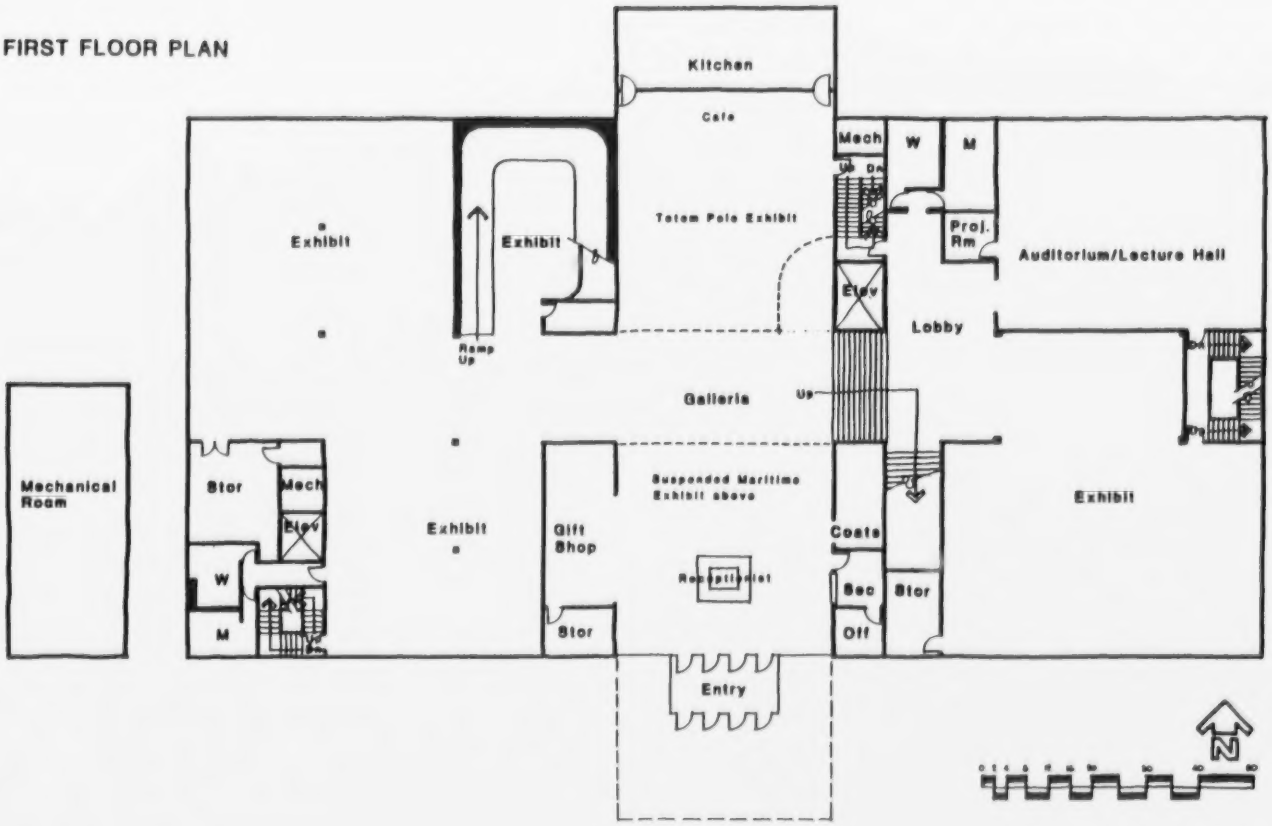
The new entrance, which will be attached to the present building's main entrance, will leave the present parking area untouched. This will allow for new construction to extend out to Whittier Street on the east side.

VIEW FROM SOUTHEAST



Conceptual drawings by Maynard and Partch Architects, Anchorage, AK

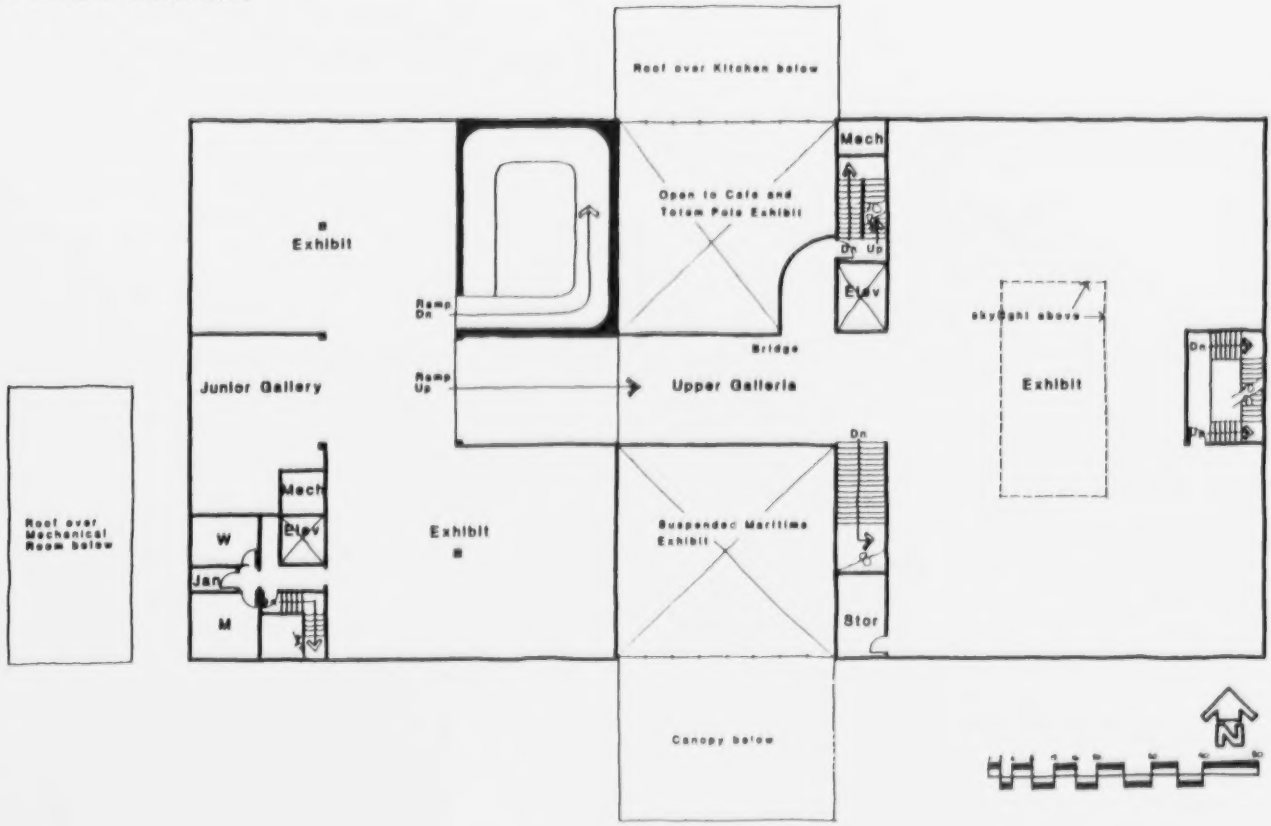
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



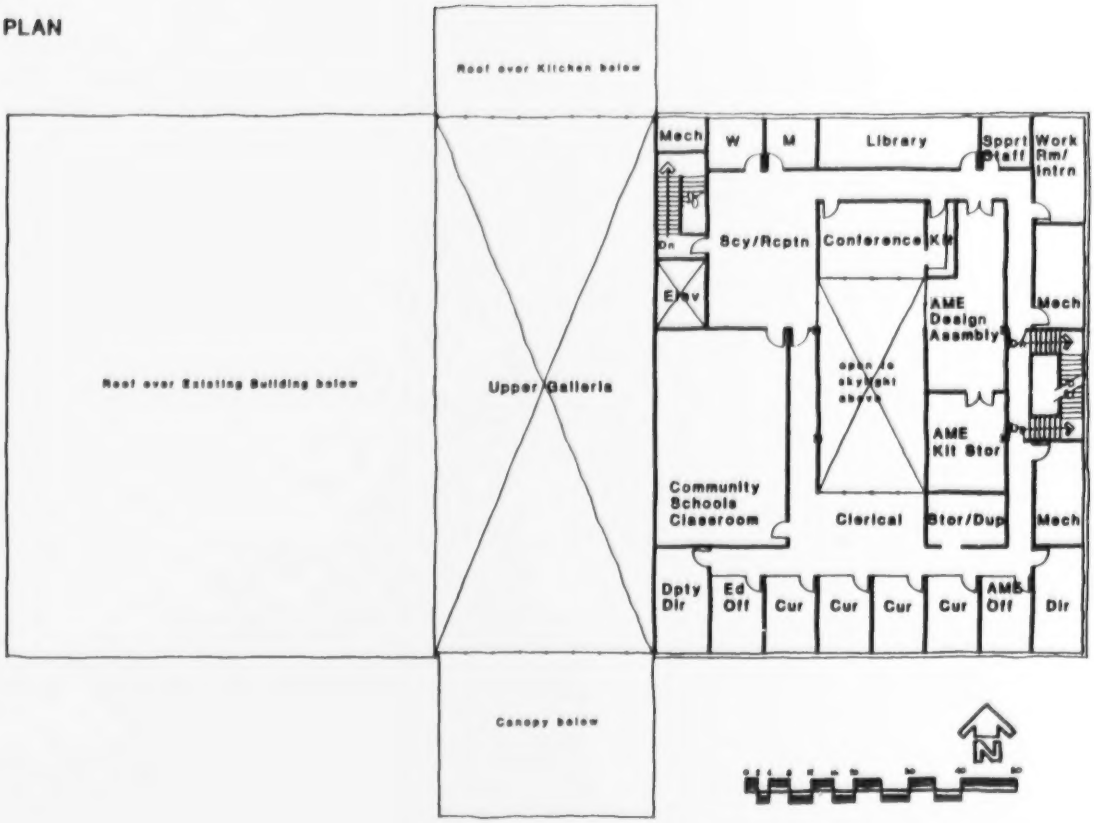
The first floor main entrance, located on the south side, will open to a large three story high atrium to offer visitors a stunning display of two complete humpback whale skeletons that have been awaiting display space for several years. The north atrium at the far end will provide a staging area for vertical placement of totem poles and other large objects. A small tea room cafe also will be in this area. Midway through the atrium will be left and right turns to extensive permanent and temporary exhibits. The northeast corner will accommodate a general assembly area for lectures and other educational programs. Back at the main entrance a modern gift shop will be available for visitors to purchase items related to the State Museum's unique collection.

The second floor of the new addition will lead east to a permanent gallery for displaying the museum's growing collection of historic and contemporary fine art. This room will be balanced with natural sky light diffused throughout the gallery to provide for true color viewing of the art works. Moving west over the atrium bridge visitors will leave the new addition and enter the existing but redesigned gallery areas. One gallery will display artwork and another will display the creative endeavors of young people. Visitors moving onward will see more recognizable vestiges of the existing museum as the familiar spiral ramp and eagle tree display come into view.

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



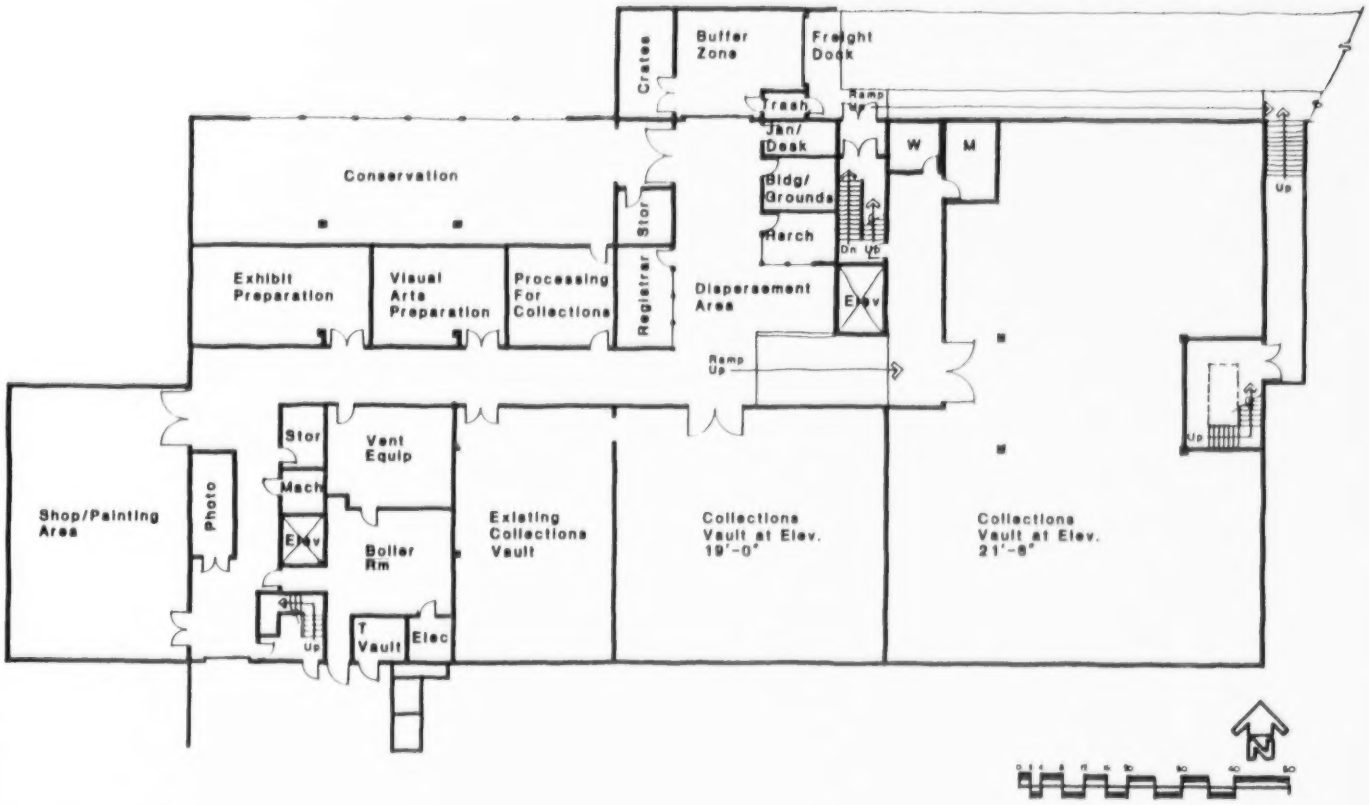
THIRD FLOOR PLAN



The third floor will provide closely situated and naturally lighted administrative and curatorial office space for ease of communication and increased efficiency in the management of the museum and its statewide functions. On this floor will be the preparation rooms for the museum's Education program, including the Learning Kit Program.

These rooms will enable increased production of the museum's highly sought after cultural learning kits, which are sent throughout the state to schools and other agencies. The rooms also will provide staging areas to work with visiting and areawide school groups that seek to augment Alaska heritage studies at the museum.

BASEMENT FLOOR PLAN



The basement floor will contain the new collections staging room, which will be elevated above Juneau's high tide level for the first time, an important safety feature. Research and preparation of objects for exhibition and loan will be conducted in adjacent rooms. Other basement space will provide work areas to assemble statewide traveling exhibits, permanent exhibits and gallery show preparation.

Ample room will be allocated for the conservation treatment of large and small objects from around the state and will enable accurate natural light for treatment of artifacts for the first time.

PRESENT BUILDING	24,000 square feet
ADDITION	34,000 square feet
TOTAL	58,000 square feet

	PRESENT	ADDITION	TOTAL
EXHIBITS	9,850	12,000	21,850
Permanent Exhibits			
Changing Exhibits			
COLLECTION	3,000	7,000	10,000
Collection Room			
Registrar Office			
Research/Study			
Processing Area			
CONSERVATION LABORATORY	200	1,600	1,800
MUSEUM OFFICES	4,000	3,000	7,000
Admin. Offices			
Staff Offices			
Sec/Clerk/Visitor Area			
Library			
Conference Room			
Staff Rest Room			
Work Rooms			
Storage			
COMMUNITY SCHOOLS CLASSROOM	0	1,000	1,000
AUDITORIUM/LECTURE HALL	0	2,000	2,000
PUBLIC SERVICE AREA	2,200	2,200	4,400
Entrance/Lobby/Orientation			
Public Recetionist			
Security Office			
Coat Room			
Gift Shop			
Public Restrooms			
Elevator			
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING	250	800	1,050
MECHANICAL/MAINTENANCE	1,700	600	2,300
Boiler Room			
Mechanical Room			
Vent. Equip. Room			
Janitorial Storage			
Refuse Storage			
TEA ROOM CAFE		1,000	1,000
Kitchen			
Table Area			
MISCELLANEOUS	1,000	1,000	2,000
Halls			
Stairs			
NON-USABLE SPACE	1,800	1,800	3,600
TOTAL	24,000	34,000	58,000